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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] Is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTI-NENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. * * The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture. * * The result of the American election will help to de-

cide many important issues in Great Britain.'

-London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888. "Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any piatform after 'the Union must and shall be precerved." -- Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."-Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."-Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."-Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."-Benjamin Har-

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the rvotes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."-James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."-Benjamin Harrison.

"And if one receives not enough it is be cause he did not serve long enough, and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities." -C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?" -Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican.' -Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."-Glasgow Herald.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British Hosiery Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States."-London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."-Benjamin

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-Benjamin Harrison.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to ad vance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."-London "We [the capitalists] can control the work-

ingman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow."-W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager. "I have so long followed Mr. Mills that

whatever he commands, I do."-Mr. Bynum,

"The negro is a prolific animal."-Allen G. Thurman's speech at Port Huron, Aug. 22,

"I am for Grover Cleveland because I am a free-trader "-Henry George, at Cooper Union, Sept. 7, 1888.

The Reduction of the Mills Bill. The duties collected from foreign importations for the year ending June 30. 1887, statistical ab-

stract, 1887, page 16, was \$212,032,423.90 Add tional and discriminating duty 2,189.885.75 Making a total of \$214,222,309.65 Daty equal to unpaid internal revenue tax on domestic spirits and

tobacco brought back but in cluded in "additional, etc"..... 1,996,528.49 Leaving entire duties from foreign importations. \$212,225,781.16
Mills's estimated reduction by his

bill, according to the official statement of the ways and means committee...... 78,176,054,22 Average reduction, 36 8-10 per cent.

THE Insane Hospital is gradually getting ventilated, but it needs fumigating.

THE Insane Hospital, under its present management, has become "Robbers' Roost."

YES, "the boys were pretty badly pressed" last year, and it resulted in two of them getting into the penitentiary.

WE suggest as a motto for Democratic banners in the next procession, "The boys are pretty badly pressed now."

By the way, what has become of the amusing and intellectual Colonel Brice! His awful

that his alarmed and desperate fellow-managers have resorted to violent means to choke him off.

THE people of Indiana will understand why "the boys were pretty badly pressed" last year. They had been putting up money for Sim Coy.

THE Democratic national committee treat the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks with silent contempt. "How soon we are forgot when we are gone."

THE attorneys of the Harrison-Sullivan ring ought to be made to disgorge the \$540 corruptly paid them out of the people's money for defending the ringsters.

IT required a complicated system of false vouchers and forced balances to abstract \$540 from the contingent fund of the Insane Hospital to pay the ring attorneys, but it was

A DEMOCRATIC interviewer reports Chairman Quay as "oppressively reticent and visibly satisfied" concerning the outlook of the campaign. This is a very good condition for Republicans to be in.

By buying English-made blankets the government was enabled to save \$616, but deprived American industry of a total of \$5,120. This is the way the surplus is nursed to attack American workingmen.

PAYING for 10,000 copies of the Senate committee's whitewashing report on the Insane Hospital ring out of the hospital funds saved the Democratic campaign fund just that much. The amount was \$168.67.

By the corrupt action of the Insane Hospital board John E. Sullivan had the use \$1,000 out of the contingent fund for nearly two months without paying a cent of interest. "The boys were pretty badly pressed."

Some unknown person having contributed \$1,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, the Boston Herald gratefully remarks that the giver takes his place with the anonymous donor of \$12,000 to Mayor Hewitt's Florida relief fund. Mercy! Is the Democratic situation as bad as this?

THE Insane Hospital trustees loaned John E. Sullivan \$1,000 out of the contingent fund because, as Dr. Harrison said, "he had always been a friend to the hospital." It will be news to the people of Indiana to learn that the notorious purveyor of maggoty butter was "a friend to the hospital."

In 1880 a Democratic Supreme Judge said of a partisan decision, intended to influence the action of a political convention, "Telegraph it to the boys." In 1888 a Democratic president of the Insane Hospital board, in loaning \$1,000 of the hospital's money to a member of the ring, says "The boys are pretty badly pressed now."

SPEAKING of the affidavits of the thirtyfive Bloomington (Ill.) citizens, to the effect that General Harrison uttered no remarks derogatory to the Irish, the Philadelphia Record says: "A whole mountain of adidavits could not, however, bury the campaign liar." Well, no; not unless the mountain could manage to fall on the entire Democratic party at once.

SAM SMALL, the evangelist and Prohibition orator, in his quest of political honors, has given his enemies an opportunity to ventilate his character. It is claimed that he drew pay from the Georgia Senate in 1876, while acting as stenographer in an impeachment trial, and afterwards refused to furnish the proper parties with the testimony. This happened while Sam was a sinner, and for that reason he fails to see why it should have any weight, now that he is converted.

THE circular issued by J. B. Townsend. chairman of the Ohio State Democratic execntive Committee, making a campaign assessment on federal office-holders, shows at once the boldness and desperation of the Democratic plan of campaign. There has been no more shameless exhibition of corrupt methods in politics than this. A reading of the circular should satisfy Indiana Republicans of the necessity of extreme watchfulness to guard against the effects of the Democratic corruption fund that is being raised with a view, no doubt, to using it in this State.

THE total appropriations for 1889 amount to \$306,392,296. In 1885, the last year of the Republican administration, the total was \$195,710,588, but this did not include a river and harbor bill, and later the pension appropriations were increased. The total appropriations from 1886 to 1889, inclusive, were, up to date, \$1,038,476,184, an average of \$259. 619,046 per annum. The total appropriations in the preceding four years, 1882 to 1885, inclusive, were \$943,173,130, an average of \$235,793,282. The annual difference is about \$24,000,000 more under Cleveland than under

COL. C. C. MATSON has been posing with more or less gracefulness as the soldiers' friend. It hardly consists with this claim to say, as he did at Greencastle, that "the G. A. R. wants the earth."

Neither was it quite in keeping with the character of a loyal Union soldier to say, as Colonel Matson did at Greencastle, "I am no ashamed to say I am in favor of giving all exconfederates their share of the spoils of this government in every particular." Does Colonel Matson regret the little part he took in the war? It was not so great that he need apologize for it.

In his Michigan speech "Boss" Dickinson stated that the people of Michigan are paying tribute to New England by maintaining the tariff on manufactured articles. It is the same unpatriotic and dishonorable rant indulged in by Mr. Lewis Jordan, of this State, when he says the Democratic party will have no show until the manufacturers of Vermont and New England are broken down. But "Boss" Dickinson is inexcusably ignorant as well as unpatriotic. As a matter of fact, the State of Michigan has more capital insilence for two or three days suggests a fear | vested in manufactures than any New Eng- | ruption they must meet in order to carry this | says that an experience of forty years, with

land State except Massachusetts. Manufactures are increasing more rapidly in the West! ern States, such as Michigan and Indiana, than in the East, and in the Democratic effort to break down hated New England, the Democrats will doubly injure the rising States of the West and Northwest.

"THE BOYS ARE BADLY PRESSED." The disclosures made by Dr. Kyte in regard to the affairs in the Insane Hospital are simply astounding. The rascality of the ringsters who have been prostituting and plundering that institution is only equaled by their audacity. It really looks as if they were determined to join Sim Coy at Michigan City. One would have supposed that the damaging disclosures brought out by the legislative investigation and the storm of popular indignation against the Harrison gang would have frightened and checked them. It seems not. Dr. Kyte's sworn statement, filed with the Attorney-general, shows they have been carrying things with a higher hand than ever. As book-keeper and confidential clerk to the board and superintendent, Dr. Kyte was in a position to know nearly all that was going on, and there can be little doubt as to the truth of his statement. If anything could add to the damning proofs of corruption in the present management of the hospital this statement does it. The loan by the board of \$1,000 to John E. Sullivan out of the hospital funds, with the accompanying remark by Dr. Harrison "that the boys were pretty badly pressed," was a corrupt if not felonious act, and establishes beyond a doubt the guilty connection between members of the ring. But even worse than this was the payment out of the hospital funds of the attorneys' fees for defending the trustees in the legislative investigation last year. These fees were paid to two attorneys and amounted the aggregate to \$540.43. The method by which it was done is explained by Dr. Kyte. The whole transaction was dishonest and corrupt. The manner in which it was done savors of the crooked methods of criminals. The payment of these lawyers' fees out of the contingent fund of the hospital was a robbery of the people, and the method by which it was done amounts to malfeasance in office. It was accomplished by

ferred from the public treasury to the pockets of the ring lawyers. Still another corrupt transaction disclosed by Dr. Kyte was ordering the payment of \$168.87 for ten thousand copies of the Senate committee's report whitewashing the trustees in the hospital investigation last year. This report was never ordered nor authorized to be printed in that shape. I as done for political purposes, The voucaer was made out "for stationery." Its payment was an

false entries and forced balances, whereby the

people's money, appropriated for the legiti-

mate expenses of the hospital, were made to

pay a private debt of the trustees and trans-

act of dishonesty and corruption. Altogether Dr. Kyte's statement discloses one of the worst outrages in the long list of outrages perpetrated by the present Democratic managers of the hospital. It is high time, indeed, for the people to rise in their might and clean out this nest of unclean

A NOTABLE OCCASION.

Dr. H. Z. Leonard, in his letter printed in the Journal yesterday, gives strong and patriotic reasons for his determination to support Harrison and Morton. Dr. Leonard was the National Greenback Labor candidate for Governor in this State in 1884. He was an earnest and enthusiastic Greenbacker as long as that issue was before the people, and is still unwilling to do anything or lend his influence to any movement that would endanger the present status of our currency or tend to unsettle the basis on which the greenback question is settled. Holding these views Dr. Leonard places his opposition to the freetrade policy of the Democracy on the ground that it would tend to pauperize the Nation, deplete the country of gold, reduce the price of labor and the products of labor, cause gold to appreciate and greenbacks to depreciate, and finally result in general bankruptcy. In other words, Dr. Leonard regards free trade in its logical sequences as an insidious attack on the greenback and the national credit. "To my mind," he says, "no argument can be stronger in favor of protection than the protection of our money." For a man who fought through the greenback war and who still believes, as all do now, that it is of the utmost importance to maintain the par value of the greenbacks, this is a natural view. There is no flaw in Dr. Leonard's argument. Free trade, or any approach to it, would tend to deplete the United States of gold and produce the very results he predicts. To quote again from his letter, "it would be burning the candle at both ends by shipping out our gold and reducing the power of the wage-earner to earn money." Whatever the advocates of free trade and of tariff for revenue only may be aiming at, we believe this would inevitably be one of the results of their policy, and we fully agree with Dr. Leonard when he says: "I can imagine no scheme so certain to invite financial ruin, destroy the equilibrium of our currency, and supplant an apparent surplus by a deficit." Dr. Leonard's letter does him credit as a man of firm convictions and keen foresight, for, so far as known, the monetary and financial disasters involved in free trade have nowhere else been so clearly pointed out as they are in his letter.

THE New York Tribune, in an article an nouncing that "Seven-mule Barnum" is in full command of the Democratic campaign,

"It will be folly for Republicans to forget that a vast corruption fund will be used with experienced skill against 'hem in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, New Haven, Hartford, Indianapolis and other cities in close States, when the election comes. Let there he no further false reliance upon supposed Democratic lack of funds or excess of honor. If any forgery or fraud is possible to defeat the Republican party it will be attempted. Incessant watchfulness is necessary and the people everywhere need to be warned against crediting the forged documents or false statements that are to be expected with Mr. Barnum at the front."

So far as the people of Indiana are concerned, they will not forget it, nor will they belittle the strong force of power and cor-

State, or to keep it, rather, for it is already Republican beyond a question. The Journal desires to say to Democratic criminals and scoundrels of all types and of all grades that they will find a mighty rocky road in perpetrating their proposed crimes against the ballot in Indiana, Don't monkey with the buzz-

THE Philadelphia Press sums up the present status of the campaign into seven propositions, the fourth of which is this:

"The Democratic leaders are concentrating their fight on New York and New Jersey. All their money goes there, and there is the center of their fight. They fear it is a hard one. but on it they are putting all their strength. and for it they are ready to sell all they have.'

We do not doubt that the Democrats are expending their utmost efforts to carry those States, but the Press should know that this will not suffice, and, therefore, does not include the whole of the Democratic campaign. The Democrats cannot elect their candidates with the votes of the solid South and of New York and New Jersey. The Democratic campaign embraces enough electoral votes to elect, and, therefore, includes other States than the ones named. It is perfectly evident that the Democrats intend to carry Indiana-if in the power of fraud and corruption to do it. They are relying upon repeating the story of 1884.

IT is cruel not to let John Chinaman go to Indianapolis to shake hands with Mr. Harrison. A delegation of Chinamen from the Pacific coast would add greatly to the features of the campaign in the Hoosier capital.

—Courier-Journal.

The above item causes the Journal to make a remark. It is well known that it was one of the brilliant conceptions of the Democratic managers to hire a lot of Chinese, and have them make a call upon General Harrison. The scheme was started in this city, but was not carried out. The Journal has information that one of the eleventh-hour plans of Colonel Brice's "campaign of intellect" is have a Chinese demonstration of some sort in San Francisco. It is possible that the Courier-Journal's paragraph is to pave the way for whatever shape the Democrats may conclude to give it. The Journal knew of this brilliant electioneering idea some time ago; the paragraph we have quoted is the first intimation that it is still incubating.

IT has been discovered that 500 Indians residing in San Diego county, California, are legal citizens of the United States, and are therefore entitled to vote. They belong to the Mission and Pueblo tribes, and acquired citizenship through various decisions in complicated land suits and by a ruling of the General Land Office, which expressed itself in

"That the Mission Indians of California, as well as the Pueblos of New Mexico are, and have been since the acquisition from Mexico of the territory upon which they are now located, citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

An attorney who has been looking into the matter says that over 2,500 Indians were affected by this decision, and that 500 are legally entitled to vote. If this is found to be true poor Lo will receive something like the attention and consideration that, by virtue of heritage, he has always merited.

In his speech before the Union League Club, of Chicago, last Saturday night, Mr. Lucius B. Swift gave this scandalous instance of how the employes of the pension office in this city have been bled for the Democratic campaign fund:

"Word was passed among the employes that the pension office at Indianapolis had been assessed \$600. There were fifteen Democrats and one Republican. Late in July last the Democrats were kept after office hours by the chief clerk, and the matter of the assessment was brought up, and they were urged to help pay it. After a more or less vigorous protest on the part of some employes, it was finally settled that each one should pay 21-2 per cent. of his salary. Part of this was paid soon after to the chief clerk in the pension office, in envelopes which he had distributed, marked with the name of each clerk. It is needless to say that this is not only a scandalous outrage upon the clerks, but it is a violation of law."

The violation of law in this case is no more outrageous than in the case of Taylor's political black-mail in the postoffice.

Some olundering fool in the Chicago Herald unearths a diabolical plot to colonize colored voters in Indiana by the Republican managers, and some other blunderer repeats the story in the Sentinel with "scare" head-lines. This is

the way the story starts: "CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- To-day's Herald says 200 Chicago negroes left the Polk-street depot Friday evening, and 300 Saturday. They went over the Wabash and Atlantic roads. and were bound for various points in northern Indiana, some going as far south as Indianapolis. The idea is to colonize them throughout the State so they can vote for Harrison at the coming election. The reason they are sent into the State this early is so they can be registered.'

The Herald should get a liar with sense enough to know the laws of Judiana. There is no registration law in Indiana, and voters are not registered. That is sufficient to do away with this bit of humbug.

PROBABLY the Sentinel will not realize argely upon its investment in attacking Republican manufacturers and proposing "boycotts" against all merchants who will not first walk up to its counter and pay a license to do business in Indianapolis. We believe this is the first effort ever made by a leading newspaper to introduce these methods into Indianapolis journalism. We do not think they will succeed.

PERHAPS the reason Mr. Thurman will not write a letter of acceptance is that, after his free-trade speeches, he finds a difficulty in hedging and making the document conform to the latest version of the Democratic policy. It is hard to teach an old man new tricks, after he has practiced the old ones for fifty

IT is asserted that the wheat corner had nothing to do with the failure of the Chicago Traders' Bank, but somehow the public looks for such failures after "flurries" of that sort, and is seldom disappointed. Perhaps, however, they are merely coincidences.

THE Democratic assertion that New York business men do not favor protection seems to be a mistake. Levi P. Morton is a representative New York business man, and he

first one system and then the other, has only strengthened his belief in protection.

SAID Mr. Allen G. Thurman, in a speech at Waverly, O., Aug. 5, 1867:

"Just as firmly as I believe that the negro race is not capable of self-government-and. in the light of science, history and experience, I certainly do believe that-just so firmly do I believe that the white race is thus capable, and if this be so I cannot expect it to surrender its power or share it with those whom God, for His own wise purposes, has made inferior and incapable."

Mr. Thurman should repeat this to the next delegation of colored people that call upon him.

A LUMINOUS correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Illinois, says: "The indifference to Harrison is profound." In view of the extraordinarily large and enthusiastic delegations that have been pouring into Indianapolis from Illinois during the past two months, almost without intermission, such correspondence as this is in the highest degree valuable as "news."

THE Sentinel says President Cleveland was not responsible for the order to return the rebel flags. Does the Sentinel ever reflect upon the ultimate fate of campaign liars?

EVERY utterance of the two Republican

candidates serves to strengthen the public conviction that the Chicago convention chose wisely and well.

THE Louisville Times, the rabid rebel evening attachment of the Courier-Journal, has this choice paragraph:

"Anna Dickinson is showing what a blackguard woman may become when she turns herself loose. She out-Forakers Foraker when speaking of the President of the United States, characterizing him as 'that hangman from Buffalo.' It is not because he was a good hangman when he was sheriff that the old virago hates Mr. Cleveland, but because as a headsman he has decapitated the g. o. p. Get thee to a nunnery,

An Irish-American citizen of Louisville sends this to the Journal, with the pertinent inquiry whether the Times supposes that Catholic nunperies are filled with blackguards? That seems to be the idea of the gallant and chivalrous

Ir is not surprising to learn of an outbreak of yellow fever at Gallipolis, O. People who will live in a town of that name expose themselves to attacks of almost anything dreadful.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals 1. Are the surgical instruments used in the United States mostly of foreign manufacture? 2. Can we compete with the foreign manufacturer in price and quality? 3. Is George L. Corverse out for Harrison and Morton! 4. Is there a club in existence called the "Voorhees Beil cord Club?" AN OLD SOLDIER.

A large portion of the surgical instruments sold in this country are imported, but there are several American manufacturers who make better instruments than the imported. The latter are cheaper than American instruments, though not so good. There is a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on foreign surgical instruments. 2 Hon. George L. Converse, of Ohio, has de-

clared for Harrison and Morton. 3. We have not heard of any such club. Those English Army Blankets.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I see by the Sentinel of this morning that the surplus bating Democratic administration bas "saved" "our covernment" \$616 by purchasing army-blankets in England. May I ask how much America was beiped by a process of "saving" which sent out of our country \$4,504 which might have been spent here? May I ask the Sentinel to explain who lost \$3,888, granting the \$616 "saved" by the patriotic Secretary of War? AMERICAN FOR AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state the number of pounds of wool need in this country in a year; domestic or im-A BACHELOR.

NEVADA MILLS, Ind. In 1885 we produced 308,000,000 pounds and imported 70,596,170; in 1886, produced 302,000, 000 pounds and imported 114,038,000; in 1887, produced 285,000,000 pounds and imported 114.-

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Ladies' Republican Club, of Milwaukee, is increasing in size, and is doing good work for

THE Prohibitionists of Troy, N. Y., are disgracing themselves by holding political rallies THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat persists in Missouri is a doubtful state for the

HON. LEVI J. DELAND, of Fairport, N. Y., has created a sensation among his Democratic friends by announcing that he is done with Cleveland and free trade and will hereafter work n the interests of protection. He will vote for

Harrison, but may support Hill for Governor.

THE New York Tribune has detected Congressman S. S. Cox in sending out cartoons from Puck, grossly vilifying General Harrison, with other cheap campaign matter issued by the Democratic national committee, under his congressional frank and marked "Pub. Docs." One hundred and six Republican clubs in New York State, having an aggregate membership of about five thousand, report that 1,506 of the men on their rolls voted four years ago for Cleveland. In Rochester a Harrison Campaign club has been formed by 120 veteran soldiers who have heretofore voted the Democratic

A METHODIST minister in Illinois, who voted four years ago for St. John, has returned to the Republican fold. Some of the Prohibitionists asked him that stock poser of the party: "Don't you intend to vote as you pray?" His answer was: "Yes, I shall vote as I pray; but I don't intend to do any foolish praying this year." -Springfield Union

MR. STEWART MENZIES, & prominent Democrat of San Francisco, and a man who has held many public offices of high trust, declares for Harrison and Morton, because he has become convinced that protection is the tariff-need of the country. He has just returned from a tour of England, Ireland and Scotland, and inquire into the conditions of labor resolved him into a supporter of the Republican ticket .- Sacramento Record-Union.

A NEW YORK Democrat who is not a freetrader takes this view of it: "Democrats don't agree. Some say that the party is not for free trade, but I notice that all the free-traders are for Cleveland and the Mills bill. It looks to me as though the Democratic party had started off in the direction of free trade, and the Mills bill is a pretty long step that way. At any rate, I do know that the Republican party is for protection, and the Democrats are fighting them on that issue. Being a protectionist, I have decided to take no chances, and will vote the Republican CONGRESSMAN TRUMAN A. MERRIMAN andoun-

es that he will hereafter act with the Republican party. Mr. Merriman represents the Eleventh New York district, and is one of the few Democrats in the House of Representatives who opposed the Mills bill. He withdraws from that party because, on the most vital issue of the time, he finds himself out of sympathy with it. The protectionist Democrats and the Republicans will support him for Congress this year. and there is a strong probability that the district will be wrested from the Democracy. -St. Louis

THE Louisville Times is very much afraid that Democrats of that city were not as wide awake to the value of registering themselves yesterday as were the Republicans. Its piteous appeals to brethern of the faith to get to the registry books in time, was ludierous. These are a few specimens out of a column of para-

Democrats, your friends, the enemy, are stealing a Snoot, Democrats, or give up the gun; register or

setting the woods afire.

Wake, Democratic snakes! The Republicans are

THE BOYS BADLY PRESSED

A Contingent Fund That Was Easily Accessible to the Insane Hospital Gang.

Sullivan's Little Loan Negotiated with Superintendent Galbraith through the Ready Services of Trustee Harrison.

An Affiant States How the Law Was Violated in Paying Attorneys' Fees.

Alleged Abuso of Privileges in Checking Against the Fund Supplies the Available Source for Demands of That Kind.

To clear the way for a complete understand-

ing of the position the persons mentioned in the recital of incidents, given below under the name and oath of David W. Kyte, hold to each other, it will serve the purpose of history just as well to begin with Philip M. Gapen. That intensely partisian Democrat, aside from his hatred of Isaas P. Gray, is, while being one of the trustees of the Insane Hospital, the personal friend. business confidant and manager of John E. Sullivan. While Sullivan is presumably attending to the county clerk's office, in which he was placed two years ago by the Democratic party under the control of Sim Coy, now in the penitentiary, Gapen is looking after his poultry and provision business. When the trustees of the Insane Hospital meet every month to open and pass upon bids for supplies for that institute, Gapen is always there, not merely as one of the members of the board, but also as its treasurer. It never escapes the attention of the trustees that Sullivan always has a bid or bids to be acted on at these meetings and screws must be loose somewhere in the notorious combination if he fails to get a contract to supply the institution with the articles which he has for sale. Following the system described by Mr. Kyte, gives the interesting particulars as below. Gapen, as trustee, votes to give John E. Sullivan contracts, which he attends to himself as the contractor's business manager. Again, Gapen, as trustee, helps audit the accounts of his employer, and as treasurer of the hospital board draws the money from the State Treasury, pays all the bills by check, and as business manager of Sullivan takes charge of the one drawn in Sullivan's favor. Sullivan, officially, is the product of Covism.

Indeed, it is hard to tell whether he was the

creator of Coy's success or Coy made Sullivan

what he is. But it is a matter of record that

both were charged of being in a conspiracy

with others to forge tally-sheets. Coy was

tried, convicted and is now serving his term in

the penitentiary. Sullivan was tried, but not

convicted, as the jury disagreed, but the indict-ment is still good against him, unless it has been

nollied, as was the indictment against Albert T.

Beck, the law partner of Congreseman Bynum,

who was caught in the same net of evidence.

Sullivan, however, had another important part

to play in connection with this business. As he furnished \$10,000 to secure his own election and that of others on the Democratic ticket with him in the election two years, he was the chief individual and resource for funds used in the defense of the tally-sheet conspirators. Coy, in 1886, spect a good deal of Sullivan's money and relied upon him, to a large extent, for funds in the trials that followed the little boss's methods. This fact makes the date of the Sullivan loan, mentioned by Mr. Kyte, of peculiar interest, and supplements Dr. Harrison's statement to the effect that "the boys are bidly pressed." It is hardly necessarry to tell who Dr. Harri son is, but be is no less a close friend of Sulli van than Gapen; but between the latter and the Doctor the relations are strained. Neither dares speak his thoughts about the other. Dr. Galbraith, in this state of affairs, finds his distinction and responsibilities as superintendent of the hospital anything but a bed of roses. He was put in office on the reccommendation of the third trustee, Burrell. Dr. Harrison voted for him, but Gapen declined to give him his direct support. Yet in the peculiar changes that often take place in the minds of men, Gapen has become almost as stanch a supporter of Galbraith se Harrison. The latter has one car of the superintendent while Gapen bolds the other, and under these influences Kyte lost his place. But alongside both Harrison and Gapen were the influences of some of the attendants and dectors at the hospital who did not like Kyte and Dr. Galbraith was forced to drop him. as he did some weeks later Dr. Howard, late of the State Senate, and one who had I-d in all partisan echemes to give Harrison, Gapen and Burrell Democratic indorsement, and whitewash when they were being put through the General Assembly's investigation. One of the attorneys referred to in Mr. Kyte's relation of affairs at the hospital also had a peculiar connection with Sullivan. The other is Dr. Harri-son's warm friend. Henry N. Spaan, the first attorney referred to in this connection, is also

greed. He is waiting his second trial. Wesner is the friend of Harrison. Now appears Mr. Kyte. Day before affidavit covering ten pages of type-written copy. The Attorney general did not think it advisable to let the matter go to the public until all possible precautions had been taken by the Auditor of State to put the vouchers mentioned in the affidavit in a safe place. One of the vouchers that was connected with the Sullivan \$1,000 loan is missing. The rest are now secure, and the details of the affidavit are now ready for the

Mr. Kyte, in leading up to the many material

parts of his sworn statement, says that he grad-

one of the indicted in the conspiracy trials. He

bas been tried, but over him the jury diss-

nated from the Physic-Medical College in That he then had his home in Jackson county, but now lives in Muncis. In the spring of 1885 he became connected with the Hospital for the Incane, when Dr. W. B. Fletcher was superintendent. For three months he served as an attendant, but then became time-keeper, and continued as such until Dr. Fletcher left the hospital. When Dr. Galbraith took charge as superintendent, Kyte continued as time-keeper, although he had also been appointed the Doctor's private secretary. He did general cierical work, and kept the contingent and incidental accounts. The latter was in "the day-book of incidental expenses." The contingent fund was in the bank, and the account was kept, between is and the superintendent, in "the day-book of the contingent fund." This fund. \$2,000, day-book is set apart from the general maintenance fund at the beginning of each fiscal year and placed to the credit of the superintendent of the hospital. It was designated to pay the incidental expenses from time to time which cannot well wait until the monthly meeting of the board. At the first meeting of the board of trustees in each month the superintendent presents a voucher showing the amount expended on contingent account for the previous month. Premonth were itemized, showing on what account expenditures from the fund had been made. This schedule was made under oath. After the trustees audit the accounts their treasurer certifies that they are correct and he presents them to the Auditor of State, who draws his warrant on the Treasurer of State. The trustees' treasurer thus receiving the money, draws his official check in favor of the various persons whose names are on the schedule. he also draws a check in favor of the superintendent for the amount of contingent expenses which had been paid by him out of that fund. Mr. Kyte then states that on the 22d of December, 1887, Thomas H. Harrison, one of the trus-

tees, came to the hospital and had a conversation in regard to obtaining a loan from the contingent func for John E. Sollivan, and in course of the conversation said: "The boys are pretty badly pressed," and as Mr. Sullivan had always been a friend to the hospital he test we would have to let him have the money. After a little hesitation, Dr. Galbraith directed Kyte, the affiant, to draw a check for \$1,000 to favor of himself or bearer. payable from the contingent fund. Kyte drew the check, Galbraith signed it and gave it to Dr. Harrison, who took it away from the hospital. The check was No. 6, December series, dated Dec. 22, 1888. Dr. Harrison, Kyte further swears, said the money would be paid back within a few days: at any rate, it would be paid as early as the next meeting of the board of trustees, when an account would be allowed Sullivan.

From this on the affidavit contained the following additional particulars: After the regular meeting of the board in January, and the allowance of Mr. Sullivan's account, Dr. Galbraith and myself catled upon Mr. Sullivan for the money. We found him in one of the rooms of the Superior Court, where, as I learned, he was defending himself in a suit for damages for assault and batters.